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| Question number | MCQ | Answer |
| 1 | Which one of the vision complications below may be more likely caused by the natural aging process?  A- Hyperopia  B- Astigmatism  C- Presbyopia  D- Myopia | C |
| 2 | Astigmatism can be corrected by \_\_\_ lenses.  A- Concave  B- Toric  C- Convex  D- Uv | B |
| 3 | Which one is NOT true about Snellen type charts?  A- The chart is not standard, therefore, results may be different according to the type of chart.  B- Patient may remember the symbols and this can affect the accuracy of the results.  C- This chart allows optometrist to diagnose refraction problems with the eyes of the patient.  D- At the conventional distance of 6 m normal vision should have the value of 6/6 for each eye separately. | C |
| 4 | In examination of the eye with a refractometer convergent rays represent \_\_\_.  A- Myopia  B- Physiological state of the eye  C- Vision ability of the patient at 6 meters away from the Snellen chart.  D- Hyperopia | A |
| 5 | Myopia means \_\_\_   1. Farsightedness 2. Nearsightedness 3. Blindness 4. None of the above | B |
| 6 | Hyperopia means the eyeball is \_\_\_   1. Too short 2. Too long 3. Damaged 4. None of the above | A |
| 7 | Presbyopia is \_\_\_   1. When the eye is physically damaged 2. An eye infection caused by bacteria 3. A genetic mutation in the eye 4. None of the above | D |
| 8 | A refractive error in which the eye doesn’t focus light equally along perpendicular axes is called \_\_\_   1. Myopia 2. Presbyopia 3. Astigmatism 4. Colour blindness | C |
| 9 | What does the refractometer mainly measure?   1. Focal length of the eye 2. Refraction of the lens system of the eye 3. Field of vision 4. None of the above | B |
| 10 | According to the Snellen chart, the most common vision is \_\_\_   1. 6/6 2. 6/12 3. 6/4 4. 4/6 | C |
| 11 | When using the Snellen chart, the patient should start with \_\_\_   1. The bad eye 2. The good eye 3. Both eyes 4. It doesn’t matter | A |
| 12 | The smallest lines the patient can read in Snellen’s chart are called \_\_\_   1. Division 2. Snellen index 3. Minimum 4. Fraction | D |
| 13 | Which of the following methods is used for the optometric examination of the eye:  A-CT scan  B- optotype  C-X Ray  D- none of the above | B |
| 14 | Which is correct about optotypes:  A-it’s a subjective method  B-the patient tells the examiner what he see  C-does not tell us anything specific about the eye disorder  D- all the above | D |
| 15 | Regarding optical power:  A-it depends on the focal length of lens  B-the units are Dioptres  C-the optical power of the lens of the eye can be changed  D-all the above | D |
| 16 | The refractometer:  A- can distinguish between myopia and hyperopia  B-it’s a subjective method  C- doesn’t calculate the value of optic power  D-none of the above | A |
| 17 | Choose the correct statement about the refractometer:  A-) infrared light is reflected off the retina  B-) the refraction of the lens system of the eye is measured by checking the direction of the infrared light when it emerges from the eye  C-) the infrared light is detected using a CCD device  D-)all the above | D |
| 18 | Which problem can be encountered when using the refractometer’s automatic mode?  A) Calibration Error  B) Too long measurement  C) Permanent loss of eyesight  D) Eye pain | A |